

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDEH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ.

Received up to 14th April, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, advert-
ing to the Central Asian crisis, remarks
Central Asian affairs. that an outbreak of hostilities seems
to be inevitable. The only way of avoiding war is by the
surrender of the Afghán territory claimed by Russia. The
British Government twice conquered Afghánistán, but
completely evacuated it on each occasion for reasons best
known to itself. Had some strong British cantonments
been established in that country, British influence would
have increased there largely and the Russians would not
have been able to advance so rapidly in Central Asia.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Hindustáni* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, states that
the Russian Government has sent a
The same. reply to Earl Granville's despatch of
the 16th March. The reply is said to be of a conciliatory
nature, but the St. Petersburg Government, far from giving
an answer to Earl Granville's despatch, has made counter-
proposals of its own. It would seem that that Government
is prolonging negotiations in order to gain time for com-
pleting its preparations for war. A Press correspondent
with the Boundary Commission says that it appears that the

Circulation,
600 copies.

Russians have invited the British Commission only to insult it and to lower British prestige in Central Asia. The British Government should show no sign of weakness, otherwise it would find it difficult to re-establish its prestige, when once affected, in that part of the country. It should make Russia feel that, entangled as it is in difficulties in the Soudan, it is fully prepared to encounter her.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 12th April, referring to the Ráwal Pindi Darbar, observes that

Ráwal Pindi Darbar. the Darbar will not fail to impress Russia with an idea of the power and resources of the British Government and induce her to think twice before courting war with it. The Amír will also carry home with him from Ráwal Pindi a firm conviction as to the capacity of England to protect his country against his aggressive neighbours. After the lapse of a quarter of a century the British Government has again now had an opportunity of judging of native loyalty. Where are those men now who doubted the loyalty of native princes and apprehended danger from their armies in a time of difficulty? They should open their eyes and see what a source of strength the armament of Native States is to the paramount power. If Government took natives into its confidence and allowed them a proper share in the administration of their country, it would greatly add to their loyalty.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 11th April, is glad to state that, owing to the Russian encroachment on the Afghán frontier, the British Government is preparing for the impending struggle in right earnest. Great enthusiasm prevails at home. What is a matter of still more satisfaction is that the English political parties have seen fit to sink their party differences and are ready to help the Government. Although the proceedings of the conference between the Amír and the Viceroy are yet mystery, the result seems to have been a satisfactory one. The Amír has publicly declared himself

to be an ally of the British Government. The *Nar* then refers to the loyal offers of aid made by feudatory chiefs.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, states that it is well known that Anglo-Indian newspapers constantly make unjust attacks on Kashmir. The administration in that State is by no means worse than that in any other Native State, but the fact is that Europeans do not like to see it in the possession of a native prince. The *Civil and Military Gazette* lately impugned the loyalty of the Mahārāja by declaring that he carried on correspondence with the Amir of Kabul. Even if the Mahārāja has carried on correspondence with the Amīr, he has committed no offence, inasmuch as the Amīr is an ally of the Government of India. The *Gazette* has again stated that the interview between Lord Dufferin and the Mahārāja will be of a delicate nature! A Calcutta English journal has gone the length of declaring on the authority of a mere bazaar rumour that His Highness has been dethroned. If the journal did not believe the rumour, why did it publish it at all? Native editors undergo incarceration for publishing false statements about ordinary persons, while Anglo-Indian editors can attack native princes with perfect impunity.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Gham-Khwār-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, takes the Anglo-Indian newspapers to task for promulgating evil rumours against the Mahārāja of Kashmir, and defends the loyalty of His Highness. The *Gham-Khwār* states that on the occasion of Lord Ripon's visit to the Happy Valley the Mahārāja's son declared in his speech that no enemy of the British Government would be able to pass through their country until they had all fallen in battle. It is believed that when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a visit to that State, the Mahārāja himself guarded his residence. His Highness has placed all his resources at the disposal of the Government of India in the present crisis. The Anglo-

Circulation,
300 copies.

The same.

Indian newspapers ought to be ashamed of themselves for vilifying such a prince.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rashtq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, quotes an extract from the *Civil and Military Gazette*, of the 7th idem, praising the native chiefs of the Panjáb for the loyal offers of aid made by them to the Government of India in view of the Central Asian crisis, and remarks that it is a matter of great satisfaction that the *Gazette*, which hitherto never lost an opportunity of calumniating them, has changed front and recognised their loyalty to the paramount power. It is to be hoped that the *Pioneer* and other Anglo-Indian journals of that class will follow suit and abandon their evil ways.

The same paper regrets to say that some Anglo-Indian newspapers still continue to make unjust attacks on native chiefs and the people with a view of poisoning the feelings of Government toward them. Such a mischievous policy cannot be too strongly condemned. It appears that lately the Government of India desired to enlist five new Goorkha regiments and asked the Nepal Darbar to supply men from its own army for the purpose. But the Darbar, being unwilling to reduce its military strength, did not accede to the wishes of the Government of India. An Anglo-Indian newspaper is very angry with the Darbar for this, and threatens that, if it does not mend its ways, Nepal will be annexed to British India! The *Rashtq* does not know which to admire most—the audacity or the folly of its contemporary? Nepal being an independent State in alliance with the Government of India, it is not difficult to see how far the Anglo-Indian newspaper in question was well advised in holding out such a threat to it. When serious complications have arisen on the frontier, nothing can be more unwise than to sow the seeds of dissension in our own camp. If Anglo-Indians labour under the

hallucination that they have conquered this country by the sword and can govern it by the sword, they have read their history of India to little purpose. The *Rafiq* then quotes some extracts from Mr. Bradlaugh's speech, in which he praised natives for their loyalty and obedience and referred to the aid they had rendered to Government in times of difficulty.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 8th April, states

Circulation,
168 copies.

Suggested repeal of the
Arms Act and formation
of native volunteer corps.

that it has more than once declared that in the impending struggle with Russia natives will be able to render no material aid to the British Government, but will have to content themselves with offering prayers for the triumph of British arms. Since they have been disarmed, they have had no occasion to see swords and guns except in museums. Other Governments are proud of ruling over warlike nations, but the British Government has the rare satisfaction of feeling that it has turned a brave and warlike people into cowards! No right-thinking man will deny that the passing of the Arms Act soon after the mutiny was expedient and even necessary for the re-establishment of peace and order, but its long retention in the statute-book has wrought the evil. It is well known that the East India Company, which was a mere trading company, did not acquire the sovereignty of this country without the aid of natives. Even during the mutiny itself, which was brought about by the folly of some European officers, the children of the soil remained firm and loyal and harboured Europeans in their houses at great risks. It is high time that the Arms Act should be repealed and native volunteer corps formed. Had the Government reduced the armament of native states in accordance with the evil advice of the *London Times* and the *Anglo-Indian Press*, they would not have been able to offer any contingents of troops for service on the frontier in the present crisis.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Gham-Khwar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, referring to the orders issued by Government for the enrolment of native Christians as volunteers, regrets to say that the privilege has not yet been extended to Hindus and Musalmáns, who do not yield the palm to the former in fairness of complexion or in loyalty. The recognition of an invidious distinction of religion at such a juncture is very ill advised. (The *Shafiq-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 11th April, in commenting upon the same subject, observes that the exclusion of Hindus and Musalmáns from volunteer corps is an unmerited slur on their loyalty, and is calculated to create great discontent among them. Confidence begets confidence.)

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, regrets to say that officers often allow themselves to be influenced by their personal feelings in dispensing justice. Sometimes failures of justice also take place owing to press of work in the courts of Judges. It is a great misfortune that the Government judges of the merits of an officer chiefly by the number of cases disposed by him. As regards criminal suits, it is well known that Judges generally pay due attention only to those cases in which the defendants are well-to-do persons and are defended by influential Barristers-at-Law or Pleaders. An abuse of their powers by officers from private feelings is a matter of everyday experience. Sometimes Magistrates of 1st class and other officers pass sentences which are non-appealable, and thus prevent convicts from seeking redress in courts of appeal. Hence the appellate courts should be specially careful in disposing of applications for revision of sentences passed by subordinate officers.

The same paper regrets to state that the objections filed by licensees in connection with the assessment of the license-tax put them to some expense and trouble, but are as a rule quite useless. It appears that the officers who hear objections care more

for the Government revenue than for justice. At first a trader at Muttra was charged a license fee of Rs. 10. Subsequently the fee was raised to Rs. 25, which he paid for several years. This year the tax has been again raised to Rs. 50. The increase was made by the Tahsildár simply in order to extort a bribe from the licensee. The grounds urged by the Tahsildár in support of the increase are imaginary. The trader, who says that his income does not exceed Rs. 400 a year, submitted a petition of objection to the Collector in vain. He then engaged the services of a pleader and appealed to the Commissioner. But look at the way the appeal was heard. The file was read out, and the pleader spoke in favour of his client, while the Commissioner was all the time busy writing a letter! As soon as his letter was finished, he took the file in his hands and dismissed the appeal.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 7th April, states that the Assistant Superintendent of the Government Press at Lahore, who is a European or Eurasian, lately had a quarrel with his wife, who went over to the Superintendent's house in consequence. The Assistant Superintendent set out in pursuit of her, taking his gun, the bayonet fixed, with him. He went to the Superintendent's house and asked the chaprasi at the door whether his wife was there. The chaprasi replied that he did not know anything about her. On this the Assistant Superintendent at once stabbed him and decamped. The chaprasi lies in a precarious state in the hospital, and his assailant, who was found in a neighbouring field in the night, is in the lock-up. If the above version of the story, which has reached the *Rahbar*, is correct, evidently the accused is guilty of murder or at least culpable homicide, and deserves to be sentenced to death or a fairly long term of imprisonment. As the case is *sub judice*, the *Rahbar* does not wish to comment upon it further, but would simply ask the courts of justice at Lahore to decide it with justice and impartiality. The *Rahbar* insists on European offenders being brought to justice,

Circulation,
420 copies.

Stabbing case, Lahore.

not because their punishment would afford any pleasure to it, but in order that other Europeans may be deterred from committing offences, and Government may not be charged with partiality to its countrymen. Even the *Civil and Military Gazette's* version, as given in its issue of the 6th instant, does not show that in the case in question the chaprasi was guilty of any provocation. The plea of intoxication is nothing and cannot save the accused from punishment.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rafiu-l-Akhbār* (Benares), of the 13th April, in commenting upon the same case, refers to

The same.
the constant failures of justice in such cases, and observes that Sullivan, the accused, is sure to escape with a nominal punishment. It will be urged in his favour that he had no enmity with the chaprasi, and that he was quite drunk at the time of committing the assault. It is to be regretted that the strictures of the native press on the miscarriages of justice in such cases have ended in nothing.

Circulation,
145 copies.

The *Ainu-l-Akhbār* (Moradabad), of the 8th April, condemns the frequent change of text-books in the schools in these provinces as unnecessary and unjust. The new books are as a rule in no way superior to the old ones they displace and have not even the merit, possessed by their predecessors in a large degree, of being written in good language, while the prices fixed for them by the authors are very high and press severely on students. The agents, appointed by authors for the sale of their books, charge still higher prices. New text-books in history and geography have lately been introduced. What was the necessity for the change? Have the events of history and the positions of countries changed and the historical and geographical treatises, which were hitherto in vogue in schools, become obsolete in consequence?

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, regrets to say that some European officers look down upon the children of the soil as a subject race and always treat

Mr. Laidman, C.S., Sub-
ordinate Judge, Dehra
Dun.

them with discourtesy and contempt. Hardly a week passes in which a native is not disgraced or killed by an Anglo-Indian. There is reason to think that such unfortunate incidents did not occur so frequently under Muhammadan rule. It was seldom that a Musalmán, who unjustly laid violent hands on a Hindu, escaped scot-free. The present scandalous state of things is very discreditable to a civilized Government like the British. The high-handedness of Mr. Laidman, Subordinate Judge of Dehra Dún, clearly shows how ready ill-tempered European officers are to abuse respectable natives. Captain Hearsey, who was an eye-witness to his gross misconduct towards some respectable suitors, has reported him to the Viceroy. The *Raftq* concludes by publishing a vernacular translation of Captain Hearsey's letter to His Excellency.

The *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 8th April, in its local news column, complains that Kahars are being impressed in large numbers for service on the frontier, and that well-to-do persons suffer from a scarcity of menial servants in consequence. It is believed that a zamíndár of Bánda, whose servant has been impressed into service and sent to Allahabad on his way to the frontier, has gone there to secure his release. He desired to forward a telegram to the Lieutenant-Governor on his behalf, but gave up the idea for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Joint Magistrate of Karwi. This objectionable mode of impressment of labour should be put a stop to.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Subodh Sindha* (Khándwa), of the 8th April, regrets to state that Tántia, outlaw, has been very active of late. The officers had hardly finished their enquiries in connection with his late inroads in Gurgaon, when he again appeared at Kalka, burnt the village, and carried off all property that he could lay his hands on. The Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police have gone there to enquire into

Tántia, outlaw.

the matter. Some energetic measures should be adopted to break his strength.

POST-OFFICE AND RAILWAY.

Circulation,
700 copies.

A local correspondent of the *Prayág Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 8th April, referring to a vernacular notice published by the Director-General of Post-offices for the information of the friends and relatives of the native soldiers sent to Egypt for service in the Soudan, complains that, although the notice is printed in Hindi character, it is filled with difficult Persian and English terms. So the people to whom it is addressed, and who generally know only Hindi or Kaithi, cannot possibly understand it without the aid of English and Persian-speaking men. Moreover, the notice bears no date.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, states that the Panjáb Northern State Railway it has received many complaints in connection with the management of the Panjáb Northern State Railway during the late Darbar week. One correspondent says that no one who did not himself travel by the line during the time can form an adequate idea of the miseries of the passengers resulting from overcrowding. Another correspondent, who had occasion to go to Rawal Pindi, has observed that it was with great difficulty that he was able to secure a seat in a third-class carriage, and that at Jhelum the passengers were even removed from their carriages to wagons, in which they were huddled together like animals. The Sindh, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway officers did not resort to such measures even during the late Afghan war. If the Panjáb Northern State Railway authorities are unable to make satisfactory arrangements for the carriage of the people on such occasions of State exigency, they had always better temporarily stop receiving private passengers.

Circulation,
350 copies.

A correspondent of the *Nasīm-i-Agra*, of the 7th April, referring to an alleged assault committed by Mr. Antonio, Travelling Audit Inspector, on Babu Mauni Lal, alleged assault committed by a European railway officer on a native railway official at Muttra.

Assistant Goods Clerk, at the Muttra railway-station, states that the Bábu has instituted a criminal prosecution against him, and hopes that he will be severely punished, otherwise many native railway officials may tender their resignations.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th April,

Circulation,
350 copies.

Mr. Harington, District
Magistrate of Saháranpur,
and the late Hardwar Fair.

writing from Hardwar, states that on the 15th March, during the late fair there, a native woman, while bathing in the river, fell into deep water. Mr. Harington, District Magistrate of Saháranpur, seeing her drowning, at once alighted from his elephant, threw off his coat, plunged into the river, and saved her. This act of bravery on his part was highly applauded by the immense crowd of people at the fair. The writer also praises his management of the fair and remarks that he was on the alert from 6 A.M. to 1 P.M. every day.

The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 5th April, publishes

Circulation,
600 copies.

Meeting held at Luck-
now by the editors of local
newspapers.

the proceedings of a meeting lately held at the *Hindustani* office by the proprietors and editors of local newspapers. The meeting resolved that in the present critical juncture local newspapers should comment on political matters with special moderation and check the spread of all mischievous rumours.

The *Raftq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 11th April, publishes

Circulation,
400 copies.

Raftq-i-Hind defamation
case.

the proceedings of a public meeting held at Gujranwalla on the 7th idem to express sympathy with Munshi Muharram Ali Chishti, editor of the *Raftq*, in his distress.

		Aligarh ...	Hindī-Eng- lish.	Ditto	Totā Rām ...	" 10th ...	" 13th ...	100 copies.
16	<i>Bhārat Bandhu</i>
17	<i>Bhārat Bhūshan</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Hindī-Urdū,	Monthly	Gangā Prasād ...	For March	12th	192
18	<i>Bhārat Jīvan</i> ...	Benāres ...	Hindī	Weekly	Rām Krishn Varmā	April 13th	14th	1,400
19	<i>Bhārat Sudashā Pravarāk.</i>	Farrukh- ābād.	Ditto	Monthly	Kālī Charan ...	For March	12th	310
20	<i>Dahdahā-i-Sikandar</i>	Rāmpur ...	Urdū	Weekly	Muhammad Husain,	April 6th	8th	453
21	<i>Delhī Punch</i> ...	Lahore ..	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-dīn ...	" 8th	11th	331
22	<i>Gham Khwāh-i-Hind,</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mahrāj Kishun ...	" 11th	12th	300
23	<i>Gurmukhī Akhbār</i> ...	Amritsar...	Gurmukhī ...	Ditto	Jhanda Singh ...	" 8th	"	250
24	<i>Hāmī-i-Hind</i> ...	Cawnpore,	Urdū	Ditto	Muhammad Nabī- Ashraf.	" 9th	11th	613
25	<i>Hindustānī</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Tri-weekly,	Gangā Prasād ...	" 5th, 8th, 10th & 12th.	8th, 9th, 11th & 13th res- pectively.	600
26	<i>Islām</i> ...	Meerut ...	Ditto	Published six times a month.	Muhammad Ali ...	" 7th	10th	280
27	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur ...	Hindī-Urdū,	Bi-weekly ...	Mahābīr Prasād ...	" 8th & 11th	11th & 12th respectively.	150
28	<i>Jalwa-i-Tar</i> ...	Meerut ...	Urdū	Weekly	Ganeshī Lal ...	" 8th	11th	90
29	<i>Jām-i-Jamshed</i> ...	Morādābād	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali ...	" 5th	8th	150
30	<i>Kārnāmah</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yāqūb,	" 6th	9th	265
31	<i>Kāshī Patrikā</i> ...	Benāres ...	Hindī-Urdū,	Ditto	Lakshmī Shankar, M.A.	" 10th	13th	560 copies (in- cluding 344 copies taken by Govt.).
32	<i>Katekar Punch</i> ...	Lonā	Urdū	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Shāh ...	" 11th	"	200 copies.
33	<i>Kavi Vachan Sudhā,</i>	Benāres ...	Hindī	Weekly	Chintāmani Rāo ...	" 6th	"	350
34	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Ālam</i>	Delhī ...	Urdū	Ditto	Mīr Hasan ...	" 6th & 8th	8th & 12th respectively.	200
35	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Islām,</i>	Allahābād,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Ismāīl,	" 3rd	12th	250
36	<i>Khair Khwāh-i-Kāsh- mīr.</i>	Lahore ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sālig Rām ...	" 9th	"	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

NO.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
37	Khair Khwah-i-Pan-jeb.	Gujranwala.	Urdū	Weekly	Erij Lal	1885. April 4th	1885. April 10th	400 copies.
38	Khurshaid-i-Afaq	Pilibhit	Ditto	Ditto	Mazhar Ahsan Khan	7th	" 10th, 12th & 13th respectively.	200
39	Kok-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rai	7th, 9th & 11th.	"	450
40	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Weekly	Hidayat Ali	8th	" 9th	130
41	Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bulsiq Das	"	" 11th	400
42	Madrakar Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdū	Weekly	Gobardhan Das	6th	" 9th	90
43	Mashri-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdū	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	7th	"	208
44	Madia-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Ditto	Durga Prasad	4th	" 8th	30
45	Mahr-i-Darakshahān,	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	5th	" 9th	100
46	Mahr-i-Nimroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	8th	" 11th	175
47	Mitra Vilas	Lahore	Hindi	Ditto	Mukund Ram	6th	" 9th	270
48	Mulla Dopiazā	Ditto	Urdū	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	"	"	700
49	Muir Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ganeshi Lal	4th	" 8th	100
50	Musid-i-An	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	10th	" 12th	175
51	Naiyar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	6th	" 11th	168
52	Najmu-l-Akhdar	Etawah	Ditto	Ditto	Rahu-llah Khan	8th	" 10th	200
53	Najmu-l-Hind	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Avtar Krishn	"	" 14th	350
54	Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Jamnā Das	7th	" 8th	96
55	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur,	Ditto	Ditto	Kunaj Bihari Lal	Mar. 31st & April.	" 11th	175
56	Nasim-i-Sahar	Badāun	Ditto	Ditto	Imtiāz Ahmad	April 1st & 8th	" 8th & 12th respectively.	181
57	Nigamondya	Lucknow,	Ditto	Monthly	Debi Prasad	For April	" 11th	"

58	<i>Nizamu-l-Mulk</i>	...	Moradabad	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Ihtishamu-l-din	...	April 11th	...	14th	...	100	"
59	<i>Nur Afshan</i>	...	Ludhiana,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	"	...	11th	...	755	"
60	<i>Nur-i-Baddan</i>	...	Aonla	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Shah	...	"	...	"	...	400	"
61	<i>Naru-l-Anwar</i>	...	Cawnpore,	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	"	11th	"	...	403	"
62	<i>Nusratu-l-Akhdar</i>	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrat Ali	...	"	5th	9th	...	200	"
63	<i>Nyaya Sudha</i>	...	Harda	Marathi-Eng- lish.	...	Ditto	...	Basudeva Bhaskar,	...	"	8th	"	...	415	"
64	<i>Oudh Akhdar</i>	...	Lucknow,	Urdú	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	"	8th to 14th	8th to 14th	...	732 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)	"
65	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	...	"	2nd	9th	...	450	"
66	<i>Panjabi Akhdar</i>	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-din	...	"	4th, 8th & 11th.	8th, 12th & 14th respec- tively.	...	275	"
67	<i>Panjab Punch</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Firozu-l-din	...	"	8th	12th	...	80	"
68	<i>Patila Akhdar</i>	...	Patiala	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Din Muhammad	...	"	7th	9th	...	295	"
69	<i>Priday Samachar</i>	...	Allahabad,	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	"	8th	8th	...	700	"
70	<i>Quiseri</i>	...	Jullundur,	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	"	11th	12th	...	125	"
71	<i>Rafiq-i-Am</i>	...	Sialkot	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	...	"	1st	10th	...	400	"
72	<i>Rafiq-i-Hind</i>	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ahmadu-l-din	...	"	11th	13th	...	400	"
73	<i>Rafiq-i-Akhdar</i>	...	Benares	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Husain	...	"	13th to 10th	14th	...	400	"
74	<i>Rahbar-i-Hind</i>	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Khadim Ali	...	"	7th to 10th	9th to 13th	...	420	"
75	<i>Rajpala Gazette</i>	...	Ajmere	Hindi-Urdú,	...	Weekly	...	Murad Ali	...	"	6th	8th	...	315	"
76	<i>Rata Prakash</i>	...	Ratlam	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Abdu-l- Haq.	...	"	March 19th	10th	...	150	"
77	<i>Raf-i-Benazir</i>	...	Lahore	Ditto	...	Monthly	...	Hargopal	...	For April	...	11th	...	450	"
78	<i>Reformer</i>	...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sahig Ram	...	April 8th	...	"	...	700	"
79	<i>Rekhta</i>	...	Delhi	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly,	...	Mahá Narayan	...	"	9th	10th	...	150	"
80	<i>Sadique-l-Akhdar</i>	...	Bahawal- pur.	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Dwarka Nath	...	"	...	12th	...	264	"
81	<i>Saijan Kirti Sudha- kar.</i>	...	Udaipur	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	"	6th	11th	...	215	"
82	<i>Shafiq-i-Hind</i>	...	Lahore	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Saifu-l-Haq	...	"	11th	13th	...	400	"

List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
83	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	Meerut ...	Urdú	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Hasan	April 10th	April 11th	100 copies.
84	<i>Shula-i-Tur</i>	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrá- him.	" 7th	" 9th	175 "
85	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	Morádábád,	Ditto	Ditto	Banwárí Lál	" 4th	" "	160 "
86	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khándwá,	Maráthi	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	" 8th	" 11th	" "
87	<i>Surár-i-Quiseri</i>	Rámpur ...	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Razá	" 9th	" "	70 "
88	<i>Tahsil</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Káhat. Ali Khán	" 5th	" 10th	80 "
89	<i>Tamannás</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Púran Chand	" 8th	" "	150 "
90	<i>Tattva-i-Hind</i>	Meerut ...	Ditto	Ditto	Sajjád Husain	" 12th	" 12th	260 "
91	<i>Vasfi-i-Hind</i>	Sílkot ...	Ditto	Ditto	Mirsá Mavahid	" 13th	" 13th	200 "
92	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Ditto ...	Ditto	Daily	Gyán Chand	" 4th to 9th	" 8th to 13th respectively.	975 "
93	<i>Waqáya-i-Álam</i>	Gházípur,	Ditto	Weekly	Siráj-u-dín Ahmad	" 6th	" 11th	250 "

ALLAHABAD, }
The 18th April, 1885.

PRIYÁ DÁS,

Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

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